

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

DAKIN'S EFFERVESCENT SALINE POWDER.

Is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating. It relieves all stomach derangements. It relieves headache and sickness. It allays febrile symptoms. It quenches thirst.

DAKIN'S IODIZED EXTRACT OF SASSAPARILLA.

Purifies the Blood. Removes Skin Eruptions. Strengthens the System.

Is of special benefit to those suffering from the Enervating Effects of the climate.

DAKIN'S VIN DE QUINQUINA.

This Wine will be found of great value as a Tonic in all cases where the system is depressed or where there is the slightest tendency to Malaria or Climatic Debility.

It is prepared from the true Bark in combination with our Finest Port Wine, and is an admirable form of administering at the same time the appetizing properties of the Port with the strengthening qualities of the Port.

Price, \$1.50 per Bottle.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 30th June, 1890.

WINES AND SPIRITS.



BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD (ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.) HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old landed Brands, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best goods at moderate prices.

187 In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and an initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

Per Case. Per Bottle.

A. Alto Douro, good quality, 12 \$1.00

B. Green Capsule, 12 \$1.00

C. Vintage, Superior quality, 12 \$1.10

D. Red Capsule, 12 \$1.10

E. Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule, 14 1.25

F. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled), 18 1.50

SHERRIES.

A. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule, 6 0.60

B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule, 7.50 0.75

C. Manzanilla, Pale, Natural, 10 1.00

CC. Sherry, White Capsule, 10 1.00

DD. Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule, 10 1.00

E. Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Capsule, 14 1.50

F. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled), 14 1.50

CLARETS.

A. Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule, 4 \$4.50

B. St. Etienne, Red Capsule, 4.50 5.00

C. St. Julien, 7 7.50

D. La Rose, 11 12.00

BRANDY.

A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule, 12 \$1.10

B. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule, 14 1.25

C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule, 18 1.50

D. Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1875 Vintage, Red Capsule, 24 2.00

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A. Thorne's Blend, White Capsule, 8 0.75

B. Watson's Glenochy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark, 8 0.75

C. Watson's Aboulo-Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark, 8 0.75

D. Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, White Capsule, 10 1.00

E. Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule, 12 1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule, 8 0.75

B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule, 10 1.00

C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule, 12 1.10

D. Genuine BOWEN'S WHISKY, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name, 10 1.00

GIN.

A. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule, 4.50 0.40

B. Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule, 4.50 0.40

C. Fine A. V. H. Geneva, 5.25 0.50

RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule, 12 1.00

Good Leeward Island, \$1.50 per Gallon.

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine Maraschino

Curaçao Herring's Cherry Cordia

Chantreuse Dr. Sieger's Angostura

5) Bitters, &c.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th June, at All Saints, Fulham, by the Rev. John Gregory, ARTHUR GORTON, eldest son of the late Fred. J. Angier, formerly of Hongkong and Canton, to ALEXANDRA KATZ, youngest daughter of the late Edward Massell, of Fulham.

On Thursday, 10th July, 1890, at Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., ARTHUR RODOLPH NUNN, second son of the Rev. Rodolph Agnew, M.A., Rector of Radnage, Oxfordshire, to BERTHA ADELIN HANUSCH, fourth daughter of the late Frederick Otto Hanisch.

DEATH.

On the 6th May, at Oxford, MABEL DUBOURGH, wife of Egeus B. Levent-Servieres, Esq., and second surviving daughter of the late Sir Harry Paik, K.C.B., of China and Japan. Killed by the fall of her horse while riding.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1890.

THE typhoon in a tea-pot regarding the seven years' lease of the wilderness known as Bowington Gardens, granted by the Hongkong Government to the new Hongkong Athletic Club, raised by an unknown naval officer who ought to have had the discretion to mind his own business, a military officer who acted on his own responsibility—which does not amount to anything—and two gentlemen-brokers whose action has been distinctly repudiated by the Football and Golf Clubs which they pretended to represent, shows no signs of abatement, and the mean and contemptible character of the "protest" of these purely disinterested if self-appointed protectors of public (?) interests is still the subject of vehement discussion in all circles. The feeling is particularly strong among those members to whose consistent support the Polo and Golf Clubs practically owe their existence, and who indignantly repudiate any connection between these institutions and the insolent letter sent to the Officer Administering the Government by four irresponsible nobodies, who are stated to have been egged on in their foolish course by a certain half-fledged Government official, whose absurd and offensive vagaries have rendered him the most unpopular man in Hongkong. Of course the Government, having offered a seven years' lease of the ground to the Athletic Club, will not go back on its word, and the signatories of the protest will be courteously informed that their petition has been received, considered, and rejected, and that the Acting Governor will be pleased to facilitate the forwarding to the Secretary of State of any complaint they may think fit to formulate. It may happen before all this takes place that Commander FESTING, R.N., will be officially requested to attend to his duties on board the *Victor Emanuel*, and leave the inhabitants of Hongkong to settle their own affairs, and that the members of the Football, Polo and Golf Clubs will inform Mr. W. H. WALLACE, Major FLETCHER, R.A., a capital "sport" who is shortly leaving Hongkong—and Mr. GRESHAM STEWART, that they will exercise a wise discretion by at once withdrawing their names, as representing these clubs, from a document that is viewed with general disgust.

What do these gentlemen want? What have they to complain of? They wish what they term the Hon. A. P. MACLEWEN's original idea of filling up the pond in the Race-course enclosure and of also including the Bowington Gardens, carried out. Well, the idea of filling up the pond did not happen to originate with Mr. MACLEWEN, but with Mr. FRASER SMITH, who complained to Mr. MACLEWEN and Mr. CHATER, as Stewards of the Jockey Club, that owing to the heavy mists which in the early morning rose from the water and prevented the far side of the course from being visible to owners in the Grand Stand, training was greatly impeded, and, in short, the pond was an unsightly and dangerous nuisance which should never have been made and which ought to be filled up without delay. Both Stewards agreed, and a few days afterwards Mr. MACLEWEN had a favorable opportunity of introducing the subject to Governor DES VŒUX—who was playing golf and had been unlucky enough to drive a more than usual number of balls into the big pool—and it was at once favorably entertained. The reclamation of Bowington Gardens was then mooted, and Mr. MACLEWEN escorted the Governor through that dreary waste, with the result that his Excellency suggested that the hon. member should bring forward proposals in the Legislative Council, which was accordingly done, and it will be remembered that the Council were unanimously of opinion that the pond was a useless eye-sore whose removal was desirable, and that it would be a good thing to reclaim Bowington Gardens for some practical use. Since then a vote of \$12,000 has been passed for filling up the pond and re-turfing portions of the Race-course enclosure—the total cost is estimated at \$18,000—and the work is now being proceeded with. All this money comes out of the public purse, and it is being expended especially for the benefit of those votaries of polo, golf, and football. To throw Bowington Gardens into the Race-course, which is the modest request of the four "protesters," would cost at least \$50,000, but these gentlemen make no offer to find the money to carry out this "fad" nor do they suggest where it is to be found. They doubtless would like the community to provide for the exclusive amusement of golfers and polo players but this is "passing round the hat" on too extensive a scale to meet with popular favor.

Now, the Hongkong Athletic Club supporters will expend about \$10,000 in transforming a wilderness into a pleasant place of public resort and amusement—and this is money out of their own pockets; they do not ask the Government for a single cent. A lease for seven years has been obtained, but at the end of that term there is nothing to prevent the Government from resuming possession should the ground be required for any other purpose. The Athletic Club promoters have acted throughout in the most liberal and straightforward manner, they have done everything possible to encourage the general practice of many sports and pastimes and to provide a recreation ground that will be a boon to the colony, and yet they find their purely unselfish efforts blocked by a protest to the Government which is a discredit to all who were concerned in its manufacture and manipulation. Polo players who wish every other interest set aside so that their limited numbers may enjoy themselves, should remember that since the game was first stated in the colony they have had the use from the Government of Causeway Bay rent free, and also a partial monopoly of the Race-course enclosure; and golfers should know that their links ought to be regarded in the light of a special favor, as they obstruct cricket and other forms of recreation for which the centre of the Happy Valley was purposely reclaimed at considerable public expense.

One ground of the protest against the lease to the Athletic Club being confirmed is that the Military applied some time ago for Bowington Gardens, and the application was refused. It would be interesting to learn for what purpose the Military wanted this place, and what *quid pro quo* they offered the Hongkong Government for its possession. To our way of thinking it is about time these absurd military pretensions were summarily curtailed. The War Office already owns some of the most valuable sites in the colony, to which they stick with leech-like pertinacity, and yet we are constantly hearing about military claims and rights which have no actual existence. The gallant defenders of Hongkong are especially privileged in many respects, and it would be just as well if they discreetly recognised that fact and abandoned the "grab-all" policy which is so out of keeping with their position here and the traditions of their profession.

We do not propose entering at length into the question of membership of the Athletic Club, as doubtless that will be thoroughly discussed at the meeting convened for Friday next; but of course, although all classes of the community will be eligible, some right of selection must be left to the Club, and candidates must be balloted for on whatever conditions may be arranged. There can be no hardship in this, and it should be remembered that this is the practice in the Jockey Club which leases the race-course from the Government in exactly the same way that the Athletic Club has obtained a lease of Bowington Gardens.

TELEGRAMS.

THE SILVER BILL.

LONDON, July 12th.
The House of Representatives has voted the Silver Bill by 122 to 90, the majority being all republicans.

DEATH OF THE HON. ALFRED LISTER.

This morning Mr. N. J. Ede received a telegram from Yokohama, which stated that Mr. Alfred Lister had died at a short time previously, on board the *Belgic* as she was entering the port. Mr. Lister left here a week ago, contrary to Dr. Hartigan's wishes, for a short trip to Japan, as he was in extremely bad health, suffering from Bright's disease, of the kidneys in its chronic form, which doubtless resulted, as is usual in such cases, in death from exhaustion. Those who knew the deceased intimately had no hopes whatever of his recovery or return to Hongkong, and he himself had little hope, for he had been in the hospital at Yokohama for a long time, and was a widower, about fifty years of age, and leaves four children in England. The "Colonial Office List" gives his record as follows:—Graduated at University of London, 1863; civil service cadet in Hongkong, 1866; interpreter, 1867; acting registrar-general, 1868; acting assistant harbour-master, 1869; sheriff, 1869; secretary to police inquiry commission, 1871; acting assistant harbour-master, 1871; superintendent of Victoria gaol, 1874; assistant colonial secretary and clerk of councils, 1875; superintendent and collector of stamp revenue, 1875; secretary to board of examiners in Chinese, with seat at the board, 1876; acting colonial treasurer, 1881; treasurer, 1883; member of Executive Council, 1884.—We shall probably refer at greater length to his career here in a later issue.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE *Foochow Echo* understands that tea men are losing heavily at present, and are assured that no more picking will take place in the country, owing to the discouraging state of the market.

A FRENCH officer in Tonquin has been experimenting with carrier-pigeons. The other day the first of a batch that had been released at Tuyen-cuong reached Hanoi within two hours, having covered 322 kilometres.

H. M. SURVEYING vessel the *Rambler*, Capt. Dawson, arrived here to-day from the Australian Station. She has been surveying in the neighborhood of the *Queens* rocks, and also between the *Pratt* and *Booby* Islands. From here she will proceed to the surveying ground near Shanghai.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Sanatorium tomorrow, commencing at 5 p.m.:—

Overture "Zanzibar" (Grove).
"The Reminiscences of England" (Grove).
"There is a Green Hill" (Grove).
"Lullaby" (Grove).

Two hundred and fifty dollars was the fine imposed by Mr. Wodehouse at the Police Court this morning upon a wealthy Celestial who was caught at the Canton wharf yesterday smuggling fifty taels of opium into the colony, concealed in a clock. The old chap wept bitterly as he counted over the merry Mexicans to the frigid shroff of the Magistrate.

EARRING-SNATCHERS have not yet received sufficient whippings to cause them to give up their nefarious "pidgein." This morning one of these parasites of society was "docked" before Mr. Wodehouse at the Police Court, and charged Mr. Wodehouse at the Police Court, and charged the charge, and was sentenced to nine months' hard labour and twenty-five strokes of the rattan.

IN the House of Commons last month Mr. Sutherland asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether it would be convenient to lay upon the table of the House, at an early date, the papers and correspondence in reference to the additional military contribution proposed to be levied on the Straits Settlements—Baron H. De Worms: This matter is still the subject of correspondence, and as soon as this is completed papers will be laid before the House.

THE last homeward voyage of the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Yongist* was marked by an extraordinary occurrence in the Red Sea. For twenty-four hours the ship was navigated through a swarm of locusts. The sea was covered with these orthoptera while traversing a distance of some thirty miles, and if they had been on land they would have devastated most completely any country. Fortunately all these insects were drowned, and furnished food for the fish, who it may be safely stated rarely have such a meal provided for them.

He was a Kaffir bold,
She was a Zulu maid;
All his deep love he told
As o'er the sand they strayed.
Pleasant their lives must be—
Theirs was simplicity,
There was no guile,
Plain in their habits,
Simple their style of dress,
All he wore was a loak
Brimful of tenderness—
She wore a smile.

WE are courteously informed by the officers of the United States corvette *Alliance*, which arrived here on Sunday to take the place of the *Marion*—which went home about two months ago—that she was a "saluting ship" within the terms of the International Saluting Convention; hence her silent *debut* in these waters. It is therefore reasonable to conjecture that war will not be declared. The *Alliance* is the vessel which, in 1881, went to look for the *Jeannette* at the North Pole and got up as far as N. Lat. 80 deg. 10 min. and E. Long. 11 deg. 13 min.

CAPTAIN H. L. PEARSON, who takes command of the *Excellent*, served in the *Palorus* corvette, of which he was third lieutenant, on the China Station, under Captains Bays and Haswell. He was afterwards her second, and finally her senior lieutenant, and as such came home in April, 1888. He had command of the Royal yacht *Osborne* from May, 1876, to June, 1879, when he was succeeded by Lord Charles Beresford; was promoted captain in December, 1879, and has since served as flag captain to Sir William Dorell, on the China Station, and in command of the *Colossus* in the Mediterranean.

WHEATLOCK & Co's Freight Market Report dated 15th July, says:—During the period that has elapsed since the issue of our last on the 27th ult., the only feature has been the advance in rates to New York of 5s. per ton, otherwise there has been no change. Nagasaki-Shanghai, the slight demand previously mentioned still exists, but tonnage remains scarce, the cholera which is reported to have broken out in the former port may affect business in this direction. Newchwang to Swatow or Amoy, there is little or no demand, and steamers have left our coast for Saigon, Bangkok, and Rangoon to load rice for Japan, for which voyage they are getting very remunerative rates; there is an offer in the market for a vessel to load from Newchwang to Nagasaki. The British *Mary L. Burrill* and *Mary A. Troop* have received sailing orders from their owners to proceed to Puget Sound, they will leave in a few days. For London, via usual ports call and Suez Canal.—Rates continue as hitherto for all lines viz., 35s. per ton, the berth is now occupied by the *Mails* and *Holts* only, but the steamship *Benlawers* due from Japan to-day, will load at current rates, and will probably remain about a week. *Holts* steamship *Cyclades* will be despatched on the 16th inst.; her place will be taken by the same company's steamship *Diamond*. The Mutual Steamship *Carya* and the *Shiue* Line steamship *Dunelmshire* are due from Japan about the 17th and 20th instant respectively and will have quick dispatch. For New York, via usual ports of call and Suez Canal:—The departure of the *Port Fairy* on the 3rd instant has left the berth entirely to the steamship *Strathleven* which started booking cargo at 4s. per ton, but afterwards advanced to 4s. 4d. at which rate she is getting a fair quantity; it is expected that she will sail on the 15th inst. The next to follow will be the steamship *Moray* now loading in Japan and there is every prospect of a further advance in rates. *Via Cape*: the *N. B. Lewis* is loading and will soon be dispatched to Hongkong, rate 23s. for general cargo and 24s. for tea. The British bark *Aryria* has been taken up at Horgkong, but we do not think she will wait for cargo from this. Departures for London via Suez Canal:—The steamship *Thian* and instant; steamship *Hector* 9th instant. Departure for New York via Suez Canal:—The steamship *Port Fairy* via Amoy 3rd instant. *Via Hongkong and Cape*:—*Chai* 3rd instant. *Via Hongkong and Cape*:—*Chai* 3rd instant. *Via Hongkong and Cape*:—*Chai* 3rd instant. *Via Hongkong and Cape*:—*Chai* 3rd instant.

THE following telegrams from San Francisco exchanges were "crowded out" from our last night's issue:—
LONDON, June 13th.
The Liberal Unionist branch of the Ministerial party held a meeting to-day under the presidency of Lord Harrington. A good deal of irritation was expressed at the course taken by many Conservatives at the Carlton Club in opposing the scheme of the Government for saving their three chief measures of the session. Lord Harrington and Mr. Chamberlain strongly supported the Government proposals, but different opinions were expressed by Lord Symington and others. They complained of bad management on the part of the Government, and some suggestions were made that it was time that a change in the leadership took place.
The favorite idea was that Lord Harrington should lead the House of Commons in the event of Smith's resignation, and that Sir Henry James should become Home Secretary. Ultimately, it was decided to support the Government proposals thus applying pressure from the Liberal section of the party to the dissatisfied Conservatives. This is not likely to promote good feeling between the two sections. The Conservatives will resent the Liberal dictatorship.

A DAY or two ago all the tailors in the European establishments put on their jackets and walked down towards Happy Valley. Their object was to sit in judgment on some member of their guild who had been using more sewing-machines than he was authorised to. After four hours' deliberation they returned to work again.

L' *Avenir du Tonkin* says that at Pulo Condore, on the 17th ult., 400 native prisoners revolted when returning to labor. The guards quelled the outbreak, a dozen of the prisoners being killed, and many wounded. This was the outbreak referred to by the *Siam Gazette*, in re-acting the narrow escape of the steamer *Y. B. Say* from piratical seizure.

OUR evening contemporary, referring to the recent trial of the cruiser *Filipinas*, which the Dock Company hope to sell to the Siam Government for \$100,000, says that "Captain Rumsey, Harbour Master, who was also on board, has been asked to make a report on the trip on behalf of the intending purchasers." We shall be intensely grateful to Captain Rumsey if he can show us that he gets \$4,300 a year from this much-loved Colony to go about "reporting" on private vessels in this way. If the gallant gentleman intends going in for his sort of thing we shall at last understand why we have got an Assistant Harbour Master. It might be of interest to learn, through the medium of some unofficial member of the Council, what the official "expert" got for his pains.

THE following are the tea cargoes of each steamer as per consignees' returns since the beginning of the season, as given by the *Foochow Echo*:—

For London:—
Steamship *Menelaus*..... 674,130 lbs.
" *Glenearn*..... 1,805,978 "

" *Katow*..... 1,317,594 "

" *Pembroke*..... 53,631 "

" *Prometheus*..... 500,734 "

" *Titan*..... 612,575 "

For Hamburg:—
Steamship *Katow*..... 18,419 "

" *Pembroke*..... 161,103 "

For Continent of Europe:—
Steamship *Menelaus*..... 177,780 "

" *Glenearn*..... 46,665 "

" *Prometheus*..... 130,964 "

" *Titan*..... 19,315 "

For Hongkong:—
Steamship *Katow*..... 2,080 "

" *Prometheus*..... 13,458 "

" *Titan*..... 2,047 "

For Western Australia:—
Steamship *Glenearn*..... 27,515 "

For New York:—
Steamship *Lennox*..... 132,798 "

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. A. G. Wise, Acting Puisne Judge.)

A PROMISSORY CLAIM.

The *Marinburg* Furnishing Co. sued A. G. Apar for \$501, a promissory note.—Mr. Hastings appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Wilkinson defended.

J. Marinburg, manager of the company, proved the promissory note. There was some furniture ordered in September last by a certain lady, in Apar's presence, and he agreed to be responsible. The value was \$1,746, and \$501 were paid by him. The balance due was \$1,245. In December the woman ordered \$953 worth of furniture, but it was not delivered. In January an action was brought against her, the company claiming the balance due and damages for non delivery, altogether \$3,330. Apar settled the matter by giving six promissory notes of \$500 each, redeemable at the beginning of each month, besides \$500 in cash. He paid three of the notes, and witness now sued on the fourth. In January he told witness not to deliver any of the furniture until he gave permission, as he had had trouble with the girl. Witness was prepared to deliver it after that, but never received instructions to do so. It was very expensive furniture, and only such as would be bought by girls like the one in question.

Cross-examined—I sued her first, but I looked on Apar as responsible. The terms on which the promissory notes were given was that they should be paid on the delivery of the furniture. He called on me every day and hurried me up about getting it finished.

Re-examined—I could have delivered the furniture at any time, but he never instructed me to do so.

Mr. Wilkinson, for the defence, submitted that the notes were payable after the furniture had been delivered, a condition which had not been fulfilled.

A. J. Apar said—I am a broker, I guaranteed the payment of the lady's bills in this matter, and gave the promissory note, stated, but that was only to be paid as the furniture was delivered. It has not been delivered, and some work has also been left unfinished. I have asked him to deliver the furniture, but he has made the excuse that he is afraid to trust coolies to carry the mirrors.—I am ready to pay what I owe him when he does what he agreed.

Cross-examined—I asked him in April to send the furniture, but it was not ready, and he did not. I asked him in May, as well, and he refused. I never made the request in writing. His lordship did not see that there was any condition in the promissory note that it should be paid before delivery.

Witness continued.—The reason I did not want the furniture to be delivered in January was not that I had quarrelled with the lady—it was nothing very particular.

His lordship held that the furniture should have been tendered—otherwise the plaintiffs asked for payment for what had not been sold. Judgment for the defendant, with costs.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

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The Liberal Unionist branch of the Ministerial party held a meeting to-day under the presidency of Lord Harrington. A good deal of irritation was expressed at the course taken by many Conservatives at the Carlton Club in opposing the scheme of the Government for saving their three chief measures of the session. Lord Harrington and Mr. Chamberlain strongly supported the Government proposals, but different opinions were expressed by Lord Symington and others. They complained of bad management on the part of the Government, and some suggestions were made that it was time that a change in the leadership took place.
The favorite idea was that Lord Harrington should lead the House of Commons in the event of Smith's resignation, and that Sir Henry James should become Home Secretary. Ultimately, it was decided to support the Government proposals thus applying pressure from the Liberal section of the party to the dissatisfied Conservatives. This is not likely to promote good feeling between the two sections. The Conservatives will resent the Liberal dictatorship.

This split gives the Gladstonians much encouragement, some of them predicting that the Government will be out in a month. I regard this as most improbable, but it cannot be denied that the Unionist party is in a more critical condition than since its formation.

The White Star steamer *Doric*, trading between London and New Zealand, claims that it has made the fastest voyage around the world. The total time the *Doric* steamed was 77 days, 6 hours and 50 minutes. The distance run was 28,000 miles, and the engine worked continuously, there being no slowing or stopping.

An anti-Semitic riot occurred to-day at Loholok in Lithuania,

to the agent. It would do away with the waste of time and money involved in transporting brides from one of their homes to the other, often at great inconvenience and loss. It would make the interchange of little courtesies between the families easy and frequent. But for all these advantages the Chinese do not seem to care, and the most frequent explanation of the neglect of them is that there would be the risk already mentioned. When the ordinary course of events be as would in the ordinary course of events be a likely to meet nothing is more amusing to a foreigner than to watch the struggles which are made to avert such a catastrophe. One is reminded of some of our childhood's games, in which one party is "poisoned" and must at all hazards keep out of the way. The only difference between the cases is that in the Chinese game, each party is afraid of being "poisoned," and will struggle to prevent it. There is one set of circumstances, however, in which, despite their utmost efforts, Fate is too much for both the poisoners and the poisoned. If during the betrothal a death of an older person takes place in the family of one of the betrothed, it is generally thought necessary that the girl who is considered as already "belonging" to that family should be present and should perform the same reverence to the coffin of the deceased as if she had been already married. She is (theoretically) their daughter; why should she not come and lament like the rest? If it is possible to arrange it, however, the marriage will be hastened, in the event of a death of a person belonging to an older generation, even if a later date had been previously set.

To a foreigner, the Chinese habit of early engagements appears to have no single redeeming feature. It hampers both families, with no apparent corresponding advantages, if indeed there are advantages of any kind. It assumes, what is far from certain, and often not at all likely, that the relative position of the two families will continue to be the same. This assumption is contradicted by universal experience. Time and change happen to all, and the inconstancy of human affairs is nowhere more manifest than in the tenure of Chinese property. Families are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be made between those who are in the same general circumstances. Disregard of this rule is sure to bring trouble. But if early betrothals are the practice, the chances of material alteration in the condition of each of the families are greatly increased. When he is engaged the character of the boy, upon which so much of a bride's happiness is to depend, has not perhaps been formed. Even if it has been formed, it is generally next to impossible for the girl's family to learn anything authentic as to what the character is, though all appearance it would be so easy. But as a rule, it would appear that the matter after the engagement is proposed and accepted, and at no time do they give it a hundredth part of the investigation which it seems to us to warrant. If the boy becomes a gambler, a profligate, or dissipated in any other way, there is no retreat for the family of the girl, no matter to what extremities they may be driven. Chinese violation of the most ordinary rules of prudence and common sense in the matter of the betrothal of their daughters is, to a westerner, previous to experience and observation, almost incredible.

A Chinese marriage engagement begins when the red cards have been interchanged, ratifying the agreement. These are in some districts formidable documents, almost as large as a crib-blanke, and are very important as evidence in case of future trouble. It is very rare to hear of the breaking of a marriage engagement in China, though such instances do doubtless occur. In a case of this sort the card of the boy's family had been delivered to the other family, at which point the transaction is considered to be definitely closed. But an uncle of the betrothed girl, created a disturbance and refused to allow the engagement to stand. This made the matter very serious, but as the younger brother was indolent, there was no help for it but to send the red acceptance card back by the middleman who brought it. This also was a delicate matter, but a Chinese is seldom at a loss for expedients, when a disagreeable thing must be done. He selected a time when all the male members of the boy's family were in the wheat-field, and then threw the card declining the match into the yard of the family of the boy, and went his way. None of the women of the family could read, and it was not until the matter returned that it was discovered that the document was the result of a law-suit of potentous proportions, in which an accusation was brought against both the father of the girl and against the middleman. This case was finally adjusted by a money payment. The delivery of the red cards is, as we have remarked, the beginning of the engagement, the culmination being the arrival of the bride in her chair at the home of her husband. The date of this event is wholly dependent upon the pleasure of the boy's family. Whatever accessories the wedding may have, the arrival of the bride is the *de facto* completion of the case. This becomes evident in the case of second marriages, where there is often, and even proverbially, no ceremony of any sort which must be observed. The Chinese imperial calendar designates the days which are the most felicitous for weddings, and it constantly happens that on these particular days there will be what the Chinese term "red festivities" in almost every village. The same bridal sedan-chair may be used many times. In regions where it is the custom to have all weddings in the forenoon, second marriages are put off until the afternoon, even postponed until the evening, marking their minor importance. That the only essential feature of a Chinese wedding is the delivery of the bride at her husband's home, is strikingly shown in those not very uncommon instances in which a Chinese is married without himself being present at all. It is usually considered a very ill omen to change the date set for a wedding, especially to postpone it. Yet it sometimes happens that the young man is at a distance from home, and fails to return in time. Or the bridegroom may be a scholar, and find that the date of an important examination coincides with the day set for his wedding. In such a case he will probably choose "business before pleasure" and the bride will be "taken delivery of" by older members of his family, without disturbing his own literary ambitions.

Of the details of Chinese weddings we do not intend to speak. There are wide variations of usage in almost all particulars, though the general plan is doubtless much the same. The variations appertain, not to the ceremonies of the wedding alone, but to all the proceedings from beginning to end. It is supposed that the explanation of the singular and sometimes apparently unaccountable variation in these and other usages, found all over China, may be due to the persistent survival of customs which have been handed down from the time of the Divided Kingdom. But very considerable differences in usage are to be met with in regions not far apart, of different kingdoms. The saying runs, "Customs vary every ten li," which seems at times to be a literal truth.

In the south of China, as we have already remarked, the transfer of money at the engage-

ment of a daughter, from the parents of the boy to those of the girl, assumes for all practical purposes the aspect of a purchase, which, pure and simple, it often is. But in other parts of China we never hear of such a transaction, but only of a dowry from the bride's family, much in the manner of Western lands at times. Vast sums are undoubtedly squandered by the very wealthy Chinese at the weddings of their daughters, and it is a common adage that to such expenditures there is no limit. But in weddings in the ordinary walks of life, to which all but a small fraction of the people belong, the impression which will be made upon the observer is that of shabby gentility, thin veneer of display beneath which it is easy to see the real texture. The bride is often itself a fit emblem of this truth. Looked at from a distance, it appears to be of the most gorgeous description, but on a nearer view it is frequently perceived to be a most unattractive framework covered with a gaudy set of trappings sometimes much worn and evidently the worse for wear. In some cases there is a double framework, the outer of which can be lifted entirely off, being too clumsy to be carried into a courtyard. The inner chair can be carried through the narrow doors of any Chinese yard, or, if required, into the house itself. The bride is no sooner out of the chair than the process of dismantling the bridal-chair begins, in the immediate sight of all the guests, and as a matter of course. The Chinese is not a victim of sentiment, and he fails to see anything incongruous in these proceedings. It not infrequently happens that the resplendent garment worn by the bride is hired for the occasion, a fact of which the guests present are not likely to be ignorant. We once saw a garment of this sort, which the bride had just taken off, delivered to the headman in charge of the bridal chair and upon examining it, to make sure that it was in as good condition as when it was hired, this man found, or professed to find, a grease-spot upon it, which not only attracted his attention but excited his wrath. He began to talk in loud and excited tones, waxing more and more furious until the guests were all called away from their other occupations to listen to the dispute. Yet the foreign spectator was probably the only person present to whom it occurred that this was an untimely and unseemly proceeding, out of harmony with the time and the circumstances.

The arrival of a first baby is, in the life of a Chinese wife, a very different event from the like occurrence in the life of a wife in Occidental households. It is of course great, but if on the contrary it is a girl, the depression of the spirits of the entire establishment is equally marked. In such a case, the young wife is often treated with coldness, and not infrequently with harshness, even if, as sometimes happens, she is not actually beaten for her lack of discretion in not producing a son. If she has had several daughters in succession, especially if she has borne no son or none which has lived, her life cannot be a pleasant one.

There is a story of a certain noble English lord, who had more daughters than any other member of the aristocracy. When on the Continent travelling, he walked one day with six of his daughters. Some one who saw him, remarked to a companion, "Poor man." The noble lord overheard the observation, and turning to the person who made it, replied "Not so 'poor' as you think; I have six more at home." It is questionable whether any Chinese could be found who would not sympathize with the comment of the bystander, who would agree with the reply of the father. Indeed we have serious doubts as to whether among all the millions of this race, there ever lived a Chinese who had twelve daughters living at once.

It is one of the postulates of Chinese propriety that however much a wife may continue to visit at the maternal home, (and on this point the usages in some regions are very liberal) her children must all be born at their father's house. This is a rule of such unbending rigour that a breach of it is considered a deep disgrace, and in the effort to avoid it, women will sometimes submit to extreme inconveniences, and run the most serious risks, not for themselves, but for the sake of their children. In the case of a woman, meeting with such a painful and humiliating accident, the Occidental question arises, "What is the reason for this powerful prejudice against a confinement at a mother's home, the Chinese are able to give no better reply than an affirmation that if such an event should happen, the mother's family may be expected to become very poor. This superstition is so strong that in some localities, if such an event has happened, it is customary for the family of the husband to harness a team to a plough, and proceeding to the home of the girl's parents, plough up their courtyard. The girl-in-law must then look a kettle full of millet or rice for his mother-in-law, by which means the dire extremity of poverty may be avoided. Perhaps, after all, the idea at the bottom of these singular performances is merely the thoroughly Chinese one that, if a married daughter and her children are to come upon her mother's family for their support, poverty will be the certain result, a view which has in its case reason. There is the highest Chinese classical authority for the proposition that if a mother is really anxious to do the best for her child, she can for her infant, although she may not succeed perfectly, she will come far short of success. This is a truly trustworthy Occidental medical authority for the statement that as applied to Chinese women this proposition is a gross error. Undoubtedly superstition directly or indirectly destroys the lives of many Chinese children. But this cause, which is complex in its operations, is probably much less efficient for evil than the utter lack, on the part of the parents, of the instinct of conformity to the most obvious of Nature's laws. Nursing children, as well as those a little larger, are allowed to eat almost any article of food at random, to swallow pieces of raw sweet potatoes, and turnips, to suck the tobacco-pipe of their grandfather, and in general to have whatever they want. At the earliest age, they are subjected to the most violent alternation of heat and cold, are carried abroad bare-headed and are often suddenly chilled, sometimes fatally. A very large percentage of Chinese infants die in their first year, not infrequently from fits, the causes of which are sufficiently obvious to those who know the careless care for children, for the reason that she is herself only a "child" and in her management of her children, as in other affairs, is wholly subject to the dictation of her mother-in-law, as well as to the caprices of a platoon of aunts, grandmothers, &c., with whom nearly all Chinese court-yards swarm.

A Chinese woman whose parents are living, is constantly referred to not only as a "girl," but as an "unmarried girl" (or *shang*), although she may be herself a dowry child.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

IMPORTANT CLEARANCE SALE. FURNITURE and FURNISHING REQUISITES.

NOW PROCEEDING. ALSO included in the above Sale, a very fine Collection of OIL PAINTINGS, by known Artists, and a few SPORTING PLATES at extraordinary Low Prices.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD. (LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO., Ltd.) Hongkong, 3rd July, 1890.

KUHN & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1869. JAPANESE AND CHINESE FINE ART DEPOT. BY APPOINTMENT TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD. 12 GOLD MEDALS.

WE beg to announce that our New and Magnificent Show Rooms, 21 & 23, Queen's Road, and in the Hongkong Hotel (Peddar's Street Entrance) will be OPENED on MONDAY NEXT, the 21st instant.

WITH AN UNRIVALED STOCK OF "JAPANESE AND CHINESE FINE ART GOODS." Novelties and Manufactures of all descriptions suitable for Wholesale, Export and Local Retail trade at lowest possible prices.

KUHN & Co. respectfully thank the Residents of Hongkong and Coast Ports for the liberal patronage hitherto accorded them, and trust by earnest endeavours to merit a continuance of their support. It being imperative that JAPANESE AND CHINESE WORKS OF ART should be packed with the utmost care we have engaged an experienced Japanese packer for this purpose only. Orders sent to our establishments in Hongkong or Yokohama will receive prompt and careful attention.

KUHN & CO.,

Importers and Exporters of all kinds of Japanese and Chinese Works of Art and Manufacture, Hongkong and Yokohama. Hongkong, 15th July, 1890.

The severe labour entailed upon Chinese women in the drudgery of caring for large families, assisting in gathering the crops, and other outside toils, and the great drudgery made upon their physical vitality by bearing and nursing so many children, amply suffice to account for the nearly universal observation that these women grow old rapidly. A Chinese bride, handsome at the age of eighteen, will be faded at thirty, and at fifty wrinkled and ugly.

WUCHANG. (FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

There is no doubt that Wuchang is becoming one of the most important cities in China, and this only since H. E. Chang Chih-lung has been appointed Viceroy of the Hukwang provinces, bringing over all the vast projects which were originally conceived by him. The first by rank of importance of the projects which will be carried out at Wuchang is the erection of a large and complete smelting plant for iron and steel. It is almost needless to note here that the principal object of these works will be the manufacturing of the required quantities of steel rails for the construction of the first Chinese railways. It is intended to have these works erected near Wuchang, though it appears that some difficulties are experienced in finding a suitable place. The plant, machinery and apparatus have all been ordered some time ago from a large English firm, and part of it is expected to arrive pretty soon, so that there will be no further delay in the starting. As for the supplies, it has always been stated that the Hukwang provinces are very rich in iron ores and fuel which can be shipped very easily. Different rumours are afloat in Hankow concerning the railway question and more especially the Hankow-Peking line. Some people say that the north-eastern section will be first constructed, but it is generally believed that nothing serious will be undertaken before the Huph Viceroy has demonstrated the possibility of making rails in China with Chinese labour and Chinese materials. Till now the first journeying and surveying of the line has not yet been completed.

A very large cotton factory of the most improved English pattern will be built very soon on the right bank of the Yangtze, at a short distance from the south gate of the city. The construction of the buildings has begun, a part of the machinery has been landed, and an engineer, Mr. Dickinson, arrived at Wuchang some time ago to superintend the construction of the factory, which in full working order will have no less than 20,000 spindles in operation. The last but not least of Chang Chih-lung's projects is the building of small-arm and gun factories, which are also conceived on a very large scale, and the machinery for which has been ordered from Germany. The Viceroy is indefatigable in working at the execution of all these projects, which certainly require a good deal of trouble and attention. He receives, however, the most zealous and intelligent assistance from H. E. Tsai Tsal, the Director of the Board of Works, who has under his direct command a foreign technical staff of five engineers, a chemist, and a foreman. This has been increased recently by the Inspector-General of Mines, M. Bravie, having been retained in Huph, where he will act as Chief Engineer.

It is to be hoped for the sake and future of China that these very serious efforts on the way of progress will be rewarded, and that Viceroy Chang, who deserves a good deal of praise for his enterprising schemes, will be able to carry them out to the best advantage. —N. C. Daily News.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a palatable and easily digested form, having great healing and strengthening properties, most valuable in Consumption, Hay and wasting diseases. Read the following: "I have found Scott's Emulsion of great benefit in the treatment of phthisical and scrofulous disease. It is extremely palatable and does not upset the stomach—thus removing the great difficulty experienced in the administration of the plain oil." —D. P. KENNA, L.R.C.S., Surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin. Any Chemist can supply it. —A. S. Watson & Co. (Ltd.), Agents in Hongkong and China. —Advt.

Intimations.

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THE SONGEI KOYAH PLANTING Co. LD. NOTICE is hereby given that Shares Nos. 2456/2450 Scrip No. 12 in the above Company have been declared forfeited for non-payment of FIRST CALL due 16th August, 1889, and fresh Scrip has been issued for the same.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 15th July 1890. [1051]

THE SONGEI KOYAH PLANTING Co. LD. NOTICE is hereby given that unless the 2nd CALL of \$5 per share due 7th June 1890, on shares of the above Company Nos. 726/750, 3476/3495, 3589/3651, 2671/2675, 3441/3445, 4106/4110, 4201/4250, 4276/4285, 4291/4310 is paid to the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation on or before the 31st inst. the said shares will be forfeited in accordance with the power given in the articles of association.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 15th July 1890. [1054]

A H F O O K, SHIP'S COMPRAORE & STEVEDORE, No. 70, PRAYA CENTRAL, WING WOO STREET. Hongkong, 15th July 1890. [1019]

Masonic. PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, TO-MORROW, the 16th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Hongkong, 8th July, 1890. [1021]

Intimations.

W. S. MARTEN, ARTISTIC DECORATOR, AND HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT, 2, DUDDELL STREET, HONGKONG.

TO LET UNFURNISHED, From August 1st. TWO GOOD ROOMS, with Bath Room, in the Caine Road. Rent moderate. Splendid View of the Harbour. Apply to W. S. MARTEN, 2, Duddell Street. Hongkong, 1st July, 1890. [999]

S I E N T I N G, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 10, D'AGULAR STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE, Consultation free. Hongkong, 7th March, 1890. [1387]

THE BOA VISTA, BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO. THIS House, situated on the Coast in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao and commanding an admirable view facing the South, will be OPENED as an HOTEL on the 1st July next.

Every comfort will be provided for visitors with excellent cuisine and choice wines. Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths. Large and well Ventilated Dining, Billiard, and Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar. A small dairy is attached to the premises. MRS. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS, Proprietress. Macao, 28th June, 1890. [978]

HING KEE HOTEL, MACAO. THE above establishment has been REMOVED to a better and larger House on Praya Grande Central. L. HING KEE, Proprietor. Macao, 8th July, 1890. [1024]

BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG. This Association is formed for:— I.—The purpose of counteracting influences that are, and for a very long time have been, acting against the interests of officers of the British Mercantile Marine.

II.—To watch over and guard the interests of its members. III.—To maintain the proper dignity of the profession.

N.B.—PUBLIC MEETINGS of this Association will be held at 8.30 P.M., every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at No. 2, HIGH STREET—the temporary quarters—until further notice. All Masters and Officers are cordially invited to join.

By direction of the Committee, Hongkong, 28th May, 1890. [1010]

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED. A DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st March has been declared at the rate of 6% per Annum. Coupons (11) attached to Gold Share Warrants may be cashed and Dividends on Silver Share Warrants issued locally will be paid on and after 16th July, at the Hongkong Branch Office.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Manager. Hongkong, 12th July, 1890. [1039]

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of \$15 (Fifteen Dollars) per Share in the above Company is hereby made and is payable at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, on or before July 17th, 1890. Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per Annum will be charged on all Calls overdue. By Order of the Board of Directors, J. WHEELEY, Secretary. Hongkong, 16th June, 1890. [917]

CAPTAIN GEORGE TAYLOR, INLAND SEA AND JAPAN COAST PILOT. Telegraphic Address: POWERS, Nagasaki. Hongkong, 8th April, 1890. [571]

Intimations.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES HOUILLERES DE TOURANE. SHAREHOLDERS are hereby informed that the SECOND CALL of \$31.25 per Share will be payable on or before the 15th August, 1890, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

By Order of the Directors, L. SUIDTER, Secretary. Haiphong, 12th June, 1890. [916]

NOTICE. MESSRS. ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co. have been appointed SOLR AGENTS at Hongkong for the Societe Francaise des Houilleres de Tourane.

By Order of the Board of Directors, L. SUIDTER, Secretary. Hongkong, 16th June, 1890. [915]

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL, BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON. THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East. The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands. Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only. C. BOND, Manager. Hongkong, 14th July, 1890. [1047]

